

Thirty-Four Pilots received last year at least \$208,000.00. They alone know how much more.

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and, How Many Days Actual Service Do You Render?

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NORFOLK AND NEWPORT NEWS SHIPPING COMPANIES.

HERE AND THERE IN LEGISLATURE

Senator Kezell Replies to Those Who Wanted to Get Normal School.

PILOT BILL IS DISCUSSED

Committee Will Meet on Monday to Pass Finally on Important Measure.

In discussing last night the passage of the new normal school bill through the Senate, Hon. George B. Kezell, of Rockingham, said:

"I see Delegate Goolrich seems to think I have not given the other places than Harrisonburg a fair deal on the Senate side in the normal school legislation, and complains because I did not favor the proposition that the Senate should abrogate its prerogatives as a co-ordinate and equal branch of the General Assembly, so that its 40 members, which, under the Constitution, have the same legislative power that the 100 members of the House have, should, contrary to all precedent, go into a joint session, in which each member should have the same vote, and when it would be possible for the House, with its 100 members, by a vote of 71 of its members to direct the policy of the General Assembly, though the Senate might be swayed by every wind of doctrine, and have with it the other 22 of the House members."

"If this principle were granted whenever the House demanded it, it could call a joint session and dictate just such legislation as it wished, and the value of our dual system, recognized in the Federal Constitution, and by every one of the States of the Union, would be destroyed. This bill has been subject to the regular routine prescribed for every measure introduced in either body."

"It was heard after due notice, and the Finance Committees of both bodies and the Committee on Schools and the Committee on Public Institutions and Education of the Senate heard all of the rival localities at a meeting held in the Senate chamber, where they sat jointly to expedite and facilitate the hearing, though no one ever conceived of any joint action at any stage."

"More than a week after this hearing, at a special meeting of the committee, sitting for this purpose, the Committee on Public Institutions and Education of the Senate took up the various bills and reported in favor of Harrisonburg. All of the bills were reported to the Senate with the request that they be referred to the Committee on Finance. From that committee the Harrisonburg bill was reported without recommendation, on my own motion, and the understanding that any other locality should have an opportunity to test its strength in an effort to amend or substitute the bill. I had it set for a special order almost a week ahead, so as to give ample time for all parties to be heard."

"I knew of no proposition to change the regular order in considering this bill until it had been reached on the calendar, and when a motion was made to pass it by, by those who did not favor Harrisonburg, this motion prevailed on the first day. It is reasonable to suppose that the resolution of the House for a joint session came over the next morning. When the bill was reached again on the calendar next day another motion was made to pass by, and in opposing this motion I insisted upon a right in the open, to which the delegate from Fredericksburg seems to take exception."

"All I asked was for an opportunity to be heard and have my bill treated like every other bill, saying if it were defeated I had no complaint to make and would be found supporting the successful place. The Senate gave me a hearing. I have no complaint to make of any one for doing all he can to advance the interests of his favorite place, and I hope others may take the same view of it that I do, that the establishment of this school at a suitable place with reference to a fuller development of State-wide normal instruction is more important to our public school development than what particular place may secure the location now, and that all will join hands to secure its establishment. I hardly think the people of Virginia will endorse the impudent suggestion at least, that because

a bill of this character happened to be offered, I should have retired from the Finance Committee and the Committee of Public Institutions and Education, having been a member of both committees during my whole legislative service, for fear that my influence on these committees would militate against a fair consideration of the measures properly referred to them."

Hon. Thomas H. Edwards, of West Point, has offered in the House a most important bill affecting the fishing industry of the State. The bill provides against catching fish with pound nets or fish traps during the months of March, April and May, and gives the Board of Fisheries the authority of enforcing the act. The penalty clause of the bill is as follows: "Any person violating the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months, and fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and the presence of any pound net or fish trap in the waters of the State during the prohibited months shall be prima facie evidence of the guilt of the parties owning, using or fishing such pound nets or fish traps."

In the event of the final passage of the Williams bill, providing for a commission to recodify the laws of the State, there will be a number of candidates for the positions created thereunder, which will pay something like \$5,000 per year. Indeed, there are already four announced aspirants. They are Hon. E. A. Gray, of Pluvanna, a former member of the House; of Del. C. D. Batheeler, a prominent lawyer of Newport News, appeared against the passage of the bill. Mr. W. H. Taylor also appeared, and urged the committee not to report the measure.

Colonel R. C. Marshall, of Norfolk, counsel for the Virginia Pilots' Association, declared that he was in favor of the bill. The committee after hearing the matter all the evening did not have time to decide, as there was a night session of the Senate.

Among the important measures reported yesterday is one from the Committee on General Laws, prohibiting the sale of pistol cartridges in all cases to minors and to anybody except in original packages. Hon. David H. Powers, Jr., of Port Royal, is the patron of the bill, which is designed to break up the promiscuous sale of pistol cartridges, especially to boys. The patron hopes to limit it not entirely to a right to traffic, which has been an aid to crime for years.

Both sides were ably represented by attorneys and others interested in the measure. The bill was reported to the Senate with the request that they be referred to the Committee on Finance. From that committee the Harrisonburg bill was reported without recommendation, on my own motion, and the understanding that any other locality should have an opportunity to test its strength in an effort to amend or substitute the bill. I had it set for a special order almost a week ahead, so as to give ample time for all parties to be heard."

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WHARTON LAW AND ROAD BILL PASS

(Continued From First Page.)

committees was the Throckmorton bill providing for the collection of delinquent taxes. Another of general interest was that imposing a license tax on concerns giving away with tobacco and other articles coupons, tags and box fronts, redeemable in presents. The House bill to provide a civil law was reported from the General Laws Committee and referred to the Committee on the Chesapeake and Its Tributaries, as it could not be reached by General Laws.

A request of the Joint Committee on Confirmation, Mr. Cooke, of Norfolk, announced that the committee would be ready soon to submit its findings in the Rhea investigation, and requested a joint meeting of the two bodies on Tuesday night to receive the report. The message was put in the form of a resolution and laid on the

clerk's desk. It will be acted upon to-day.

Geological Survey. When the calendar was reached there were several interesting bills, most important among them being Senate bill No. 1, which is the Rison measure providing for the establishment of a State geological survey, to be located at the University of Virginia. Delegate Alexander S. Hall, of Buckingham, offered an amendment reducing the appropriation from \$10,000 to \$5,000. This brought on no little discussion. Mr. Hall said that the University of Virginia had received enough from the State, and he could not see what good this appropriation would do. The survey, he declared, would not benefit the State at large.

Mr. Old, of Norfolk, spoke against the amendment. The survey, he said, would be of material benefit to the State, and he was sure that if Mr. Hall would carefully read the bill he would see that the farmer would come in for his share. Dr. Powell asked in what way they would be benefited.

Mr. Old replied that one great advantage would be gained by the survey of their farms, showing the mineral wealth of the land. To this Dr. Powell retorted that he did not want his farm surveyed.

Delegate Bowman was against the amendment. He said a geological survey of this State would result in the investment of capital which would in a few years more than repay the Commonwealth for the \$10,000 appropriated.

Many other members spoke, and when the vote on the amendment was taken the "noes" completely drowned the feeble chorus of "ayes."

The bill was then passed. Delegates Hall, Powell and Tyler voting in the negative.

Another measure which called forth some discussion was Senate bill 154, which seeks to raise revenue for the State by placing a tax upon peddlers of pianos, organs, lighting rods, etc.

The Committee on Finance amended the bill by raising the license tax from \$10 to \$200.

Mr. Churchill opposed the amendment, saying that the heavy tax would be a great hardship upon people in this business, and that the bill did not state whether they would have to pay the amount in every county in which they worked, or whether one county license would do for all places.

The bill was temporarily passed by, but was later taken up and passed with an amendment offered by Mr. Churchill, imposing a tax of \$50 on any firm manufacturing pianos and \$10 on each of its wagons per year.

When the hour for the special order—the Williams anti-compact insurance bill, virtually the same as the Wharton law, repealed a few sessions ago—arrived, discussion began at once and consumed the remainder of the morning session.

Judge Williams, patron of the measure, took the floor and ably defended the bill, going back into its history as far as 1899, and showing the difference in the insurance rates during the period of the Wharton law. He pointed out that the Wharton law was in effect and after it was repealed. He claimed that the cost of insurance to the people of Virginia had materially increased since the repeal, and read statistics bearing on this assertion.

Continuing, Judge Williams declared that the enactment of this law would not affect the local insurance companies. They were in a flourishing condition when it was in force before and why, if this were the case, they would not be so again. He frequently referred to the Southeastern Tariff Association, which he described as the greatest monopoly south of the Mason and Dixon line. Judge Williams was frequently interrupted by questions from various members, and his answers always aroused applause.

Delegates Bowman opposed the measure, and cited his own case in speaking against its passage. It was a blow at the best interests of his city, and he had many petitions from citizens asking him to object to re-enactment. Mr. Williams asked if it were not true that a majority of these petitioners are stockholders in a Virginia insurance company. Mr. Jennings did not know, but he was sure that if the bill were passed it would hurt many people who are not stockholders in any company.

Colonel Caton, of Alexandria, opposed the measure in an able speech lasting some minutes. He did not appear for any insurance company or the Southeastern Tariff Association, he said, but represented only the people. The passage of the bill would not result in any benefit to the great number of people in this State.

Mr. Withers also spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He acknowledged that he was a stockholder and director in one of the Virginia insurance companies, but this was not his motive in speaking against the measure, he declared. He believed that great harm would result from the re-enactment of this law.

Delegate Cooke was next to be recognized by the chair, and spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Cook had just commenced when the hour for adjournment arrived. He gave way to a motion to adjourn at 2 o'clock.

The following Senate bills were passed:

To amend and re-enact section 62 of the Code prescribing the qualifications of voters in special and local option elections.

To amend and re-enact an act approved March 10, 1904, entitled, "An act to provide for lists of all persons who have paid their State poll taxes, and for posting the same, and providing compensation therefor."

To amend and re-enact an act approved January 12, 1904, entitled, "An act to provide for furnishing by county treasurers a list of the incorporated towns of the Commonwealth, who have paid their State capitation taxes six months prior to a regular election to be held in the incorporated towns of which they are residents."

To provide for normal instruction in certain public high schools to be designated by the State Board of Education and to appropriate money therefor.

To establish a State geological survey and to make provision for the preparation and publication of reports and maps to illustrate the natural resources of the State, together with the necessary investigation preparatory thereto.

Afternoon Session. Upon the re-opening of the House Mr. Cooke took the floor and resumed his speech. He attacked the Southeastern Tariff Association, saying that lawyers representing that organization have been here fighting the passage of the bill. "Raise rates!" the association was crying, and the State was concerned, shortly before the Assembly met, because it knew this question was coming up. Mr. Cooke was often interrupted by questions, and towards the last of his speech did nothing but reply to members. Mr. Cooke was again cut out with flying colors.

Mr. Featherston followed in opposition to the measure. He very briefly stated his reasons for his position, and asked the members to vote the bill down.

He was followed by Mr. Craig, who also opposed re-enactment. He did not believe it to be to the best interest of the State and people. Mr. Craig very ably presented his side of the case, and was liberally applauded when he took his seat.

Delegate Oliver spoke for the bill, and in a strong speech put his views before the House. He said that by his appearance on the floor in favor of the bill, he would lose the agency of two local insurance companies which he now held, but he was so firmly convinced the measure was just that he felt in duty bound to support it, and would stand the consequences.

Mr. W. W. Old, of Norfolk, closed for the opposition. He did not speak at length, but was very forceful in his remarks.

Judge Williams made the closing remarks in favor of the passage of the bill. He reiterated his statements of the morning, claiming that the Southeastern Tariff Association is a monopoly, and that the enactment of his bill would result in great good. Judge Williams concluded by saying that his passage of the measure was nothing to him, but that he was fighting for the people.

Bill Is Passed. The pending question was called for, and on a recorded vote the bill was passed (41 to 34). Following is the title of the bill:

House bill to prevent fire insurance companies, associations or partnerships doing business in this State, or agents of said companies, associations or partnerships from entering into com-

bination to make or control rates for fire insurance on property in this State, and providing a punishment for violation of this act.

SENATE

The Lieutenant-Governor called the Senate to order at noon yesterday. The usual routine reporting of bills passed by the House and reported from the committees of the Senate occupied the early portion of the morning session.

Senator Echols, from the Joint Committee of Investigation in the Rhea matter, introduced a joint resolution providing that there be a meeting of the two houses of the General Assembly on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock to receive the report of the committee, and to take such action in regard to it as the Assembly might determine. The preamble stated that the printed evidence would be ready for distribution on Monday. The resolution was unanimously adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Committees were discharged from the consideration of a number of bills which now go on the calendar.

Road Bill Discussed. The special order first considered was House bill 262, to provide for State money aid, in addition to convict labor, for the improvement of public roads.

Senator Sims was the patron of a similar measure in the Senate, for which the Committee on Roads had substituted the House bill. He made a brief speech, principally in criticism of the House amendment to the original bill, raising the maximum amount to be allowed to each county in any one year, but he did not think it of sufficient importance to provoke a disagreement with the House. He explained that the bill carried an appropriation of \$250,000.

Senator Mann moved that House bill 288, known as the Byrd liquor bill, be set as a special order for Tuesday at 11 o'clock. The motion prevailed.

Debate upon the road bill being resumed, Senator Strode made a strong speech against the feature of the bill which provided for the distribution of the money aid to the rich counties rather than to those which need it most. He declared that one-third of the taxable values in the State were beyond the reach of the counties and cities, and that the money aid to the rich counties would be a burden on the remainder derived by the State from the cities, he thought should be called upon to bear part of the burden of road-building. But he urged the adoption in the matter of a special order for the same principle employed in the distribution of school money; that is, to those counties where it is needed most. He presented persuasive arguments in favor of the amendment, substituting an area basis of distribution for that proposed by the bill.

Suare and Delusion. Senator Kezell said he was for the bill because it had been some kind of an issue in recent elections, but his experience taught him that it would prove a snare and a delusion; that the appropriation would not build a half mile of road for each county; that the people who have been fooled with wake up and make it warm for those men who now think they are making records for themselves. There was a colloquy between Senators Strode and Kezell over the number of New York millionaires in their respective districts. The Senator from Amherst admitted that there was one in Nelson county, who paid a larger income tax than any other citizen of Virginia. The reference was, of course, to Thomas F. Ryan.

Senator Ward opposed the Strode amendment, saying that the method of distribution provided thereby would be neither equitable nor convenient. Senator Sims also replied to the Amherst Senator, who, he said, was in error in supposing that the money was to be sent back to the counties from which it had come. He said that only two-thirds of the fund out of which the appropriation is made came out of the counties.

Senator Strode asked a number of questions, among them being why the money should be distributed according to wealth, rather than according to need.

Senator Sims said that wealth was an element as well as population, and that communities rich and populous, with farming industries, were more in need of road work than very sparsely settled sections. He declared that the area basis was entirely too narrow; that the mileage basis might be better, but that the bill was a composite of many conflicting views, and was, in his opinion, the best obtainable at this time. He repudiated, with some warmth, the insinuation of Senator Kezell that the people were being fooled, and that

the advocates of the measure were being actuated by a desire to make political records.

Night Session.

At the opening of the night session Senator Ward said that since the adjournment of the Senate he had come to the conclusion that the amendment which he had offered might as well wait until next session.

Senator Sims supplemented his remarks against the Strode amendment by saying that the bill carried \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1909, and that the Amherst Senator had objected that this amount was being returned to the counties from which it had come.

Senator Strode interrupted to say that this was a total misapprehension of his position.

It was explained by Senator Sims that the cities contribute one-third of the license taxes, etc., and that only \$140,000 of the appropriation proposed by the bill came from the counties. He insisted that the basis of distribution under the bill included the capitation tax, thus involving the element of population. The results, he thought, was as equitable as any that could be devised.

Only a Beginning.

Senator Parks thought, if area was properly should be considered also; that in the larger counties the roads were less traveled than in the smaller ones. He considered the bill as only a beginning, to be worked out in after years. He believed the passage of the bill would be a great element of distribution but the same system of distributing the school moneys would close half the country schools in the State. Admitting that his proposed method was not an ideal one, he yet claimed that, at least, it recognized the need of sending most of the money where it is least needed has not been adopted in any other jurisdiction. He denied that the adoption of his amendment would jeopardize the passage of the bill. He replied to Senator Kezell's criticisms of the bill, and claimed that no county could get a dollar of the appropriation until it had put up a dollar to match it, and that it would result in the expenditure of \$500,000 for roads.

The vote was then taken upon the amendment, which was rejected by a majority of eight.

Senator Sale offered an amendment, the purpose of which was that the part of the fund contributed by the cities should be returned to the proper authorities of the cities to be expended upon roads contiguous to the cities, to be selected by those authorities. In explanation, he said that, as the cities contributed at least one-third of the fund, they should have something to say about the way in which a part of it should be expended. The people of the cities, he contended, were more heavily taxed than those of the country, and the cities contained just as many poor people and people of moderate means as the counties. He thought the streets of the cities were a benefit to the counties, as the country roads were a benefit to the cities.

Bill Is Passed.

Senator Sims replied that the State Highway Commission had compiled figures showing that the amendment of the Senator from Norfolk would divert 35 per cent. of the fund from the counties. Answering a question of Senator Echols, he said that counties which for any given year, received State convict aid could not, for the same year, receive the money aid given by the bill.

Senator Carter urged the passage of the bill without amendment, and vigorously opposed the proposal of the Senator from Norfolk, whom he inadvertently described as "the Senator from Petersburg."

Senator Sale returned to the attack and charged that those Senators who had voted against the Strode amendment would be inconsistent if they voted against his own. He said that twelve of the cities paid half the taxes of the State, exclusive of the portion which is derived from the State at large, such as corporate taxes, taxes on the land, etc., and that the cities, therefore, were more heavily taxed than the country. The bill was then passed unanimously.

A resolution was adopted for the reassembling of the Senate at 10 o'clock to-day. The special order, the mining tax bill, was continued until half an hour after that time.

After repeated efforts the Senate succeeded in adjourning at 10 o'clock.

NEW BUILDINGS BEING ERECTED

With Plenty of Labor and Cheap Material, City Is Making Excellent Record.

CONTRACTORS ARE RUSHED

John T. Wilson Gives Hopeful View of Situation—Profit on Investments.

Financial depression, which has been affecting many lines of business, though still apparent, seems a good deal less in evidence now as bearing upon public works of different kinds. Building, especially in the city, according to the contractors, is brightening a great deal. In comparison with the condition of affairs two months ago, the greatest improvement is noted. There is little difficulty now in getting the best class of labor. Building materials, too, are much cheaper and easier.

Speaking of the building situation yesterday, Contractor John T. Wilson said that although the present volume of business is not equal to that of six months ago, it is picking up, and there is every indication that it will increase daily. Since January 1st, Mr. Wilson has closed contracts and arranged to build new houses of various kinds to the amount of about \$30,000. New work offered his firm in Virginia and North Carolina reaching more than \$200,000, is in his estimating department. Every day, he says, he is receiving letters of inquiry about the erection of new buildings, here, and elsewhere. His firm is now arranging plans for some very important work in the city, which has come to him in the last few days.

It is a noticeable fact, says Mr. Wilson, that most of the buildings now going up, and those which will be erected in the near future, will give the owners good profits. Very few fine homes are being built. Persons who are building are erecting office buildings and houses, which they can sell or rent.

On the whole, Mr. Wilson says that so far as Richmond is concerned, the worst of the financial stress is over, and that though recovery is gradual, it is none the less sure.

Building Permits. Inspector Henry P. Beck issued permits for buildings and repairs yesterday as follows:

J. H. Nolde, to repair a brick dwelling, No. 1 North Twenty-ninth Street, \$1,200; L. J. Koster, contractor.

R. W. Taylor, to repair brick store, No. 3 North Seventeenth Street, \$800; H. L. Mathews, contractor.

Leasars, Nolde Bros., to repair brick building, use as a garage, No. 1022 and 1024 West Franklin Street, \$16,000.

Joseph Johnson, to erect a brick tenement, three stories, between the north side of M Street, between Strawberry third and Twenty-fourth Streets, \$7,500.

Mrs. Ophelia C. Foley, to erect a frame dwelling at No. 1503 Oakwood Avenue, \$500; C. C. Wheeler, contractor.

Mrs. Maudy Turner. Mrs. Maudy Turner died yesterday at the residence of her son, Mr. J. Samuel Turner, in Chesterfield county, in the eighty-first year of her age. She leaves three sons—Messrs. A. C. Turner, of Richmond; T. Q. Turner, of Manchester, and J. Samuel Turner, of Chesterfield county.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

J. H. Tiller. Mr. J. H. Tiller died yesterday at his home, near Seven Pines, in Henrico county. He leaves three sons and one daughter—Messrs. C. E. H. L. and P. S. Tiller, and Mrs. Annie Childers. The funeral will be held from Glen Echo Chapel to-day.

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Each Capsule contains 100 mg. of Santal Midy.

Beware of counterfeits. ALL DRUGGISTS.